SHERMAN.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

The Catawba here is about a thousand feet wide, and runs through a very hilly country. A ponton was thrown across, and the Twentieth corps hurried over. The rain we feared cut off Geary's division, and the aroubles increased. The red clay made heavy mud and plenty of it. No idea can be formed by outsiders of the difficulties of the Catawba stressing. Wagons were hauled down the steep hill to the pontoon, dragging loads of mud by the axles, the wheels not moving, artillery horses floundared, and caninon were stuck fast. Virginia campaigners said it pelipsed Stafford Court House. When the crossing was made, the ascension of the hill was just as difficult. Two days were spent by the Twentieth corps in this labor through the mud. The history of the troubles of the Fourteenth corps would fill a volume.

CHESTRIPPIED CORE BOUSE.

Lynch's creek and other streams were crossed in rapid succession, and the Twentieth corps reached the town of Chesterfield on Friday, the 3d of March. A brigade of rebels was driven out by General Jackson's skirmish line, and possession taken of the pality town. A brick court house and six houses comprise the village. From Chesterfield the left wing marched to the Great Fedee river, near the State line. Howard's wing was already in Cheraw. The Great Fedee river, near the State line. Howard's wing was already in Cheraw. The Great Pedee or Yadkin of North Carolina, is quite a formidable stream to an army depending on pontoon boats; and we were delayed on its banks two days. Crossing the cavalry and the Fourteenth corps, General Slocoum plunged into the State of North Carolina.

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS. The Catawba here is about a thousand feet wide, and

the banks two days. Crossing the cavalry and the Fourteenth corps, General Slocum plunged into the State of North Carolina.

A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

Of course it would be necessary to take whatever of food was needed for army consumption, even from the people of North Carolina; but I think the general feeling of the command was more favorable to the people of North Carolina that to those of the State we had just left. There are many men who carry muskets in Sherman's army who believe North Carolina could be made a thoroughly loyal State with a little persuasion. Men who had made sacrifices for the Union were to be found on every road, and they should be protected from their friends. Acting with this in view, General Slocum issued the following order:—

General Orders—No. 8.

Headquakterss, Litt Wing Anny or Georgia, Mark Shekdbardon, N. C., March 7, 1885.

All officers and soldiers of this command are reminded that the State of North Carolina was one of the last States that passed the ordinance of secession, and that from the commencement of the war there has been in the State a strong Union party. Her action on the question of secession was undoubledly brought about by the traitorous acts of other States, and by intrigue and dishonesty on the part of a few states and soldiness. The act never even met the approval of the great littens. The act never even met the approval of the great littens. The act never even met the approval of the great littens. The act never even met the approval of the great littens. The act never even met the Approval of Major General H. W. SLOCUM. Robert P. Decherge, Capitalia and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

PAYSTEVILLE CAPTURED.

By command of Major General H. W. SLOCUM.

General.

FARRITEVILER CAPTURED.

The left wing crossed the path of Hardee, who retreated from Cheraw to Rockingham, and advanced on Fayette-ville without let or hindrance, except from a small force of cavalry. Baird's division, of the Fourteenth corps, akirmished into town without a half for a line of battle, and Colonel Morrow, Ninety-second Ohio, holsted his flag over the Court House in the second city of North Carolina. Guards were posted at every house in town, and at the time I write everything is going on as quietly as ever under the rebel rule. The last Union flag that foated over the Fayetteville Hotel has been brought out, and now swings across the street in front of Gen. Slocum's headquarters. The office of the Observer newspaper has been burned by order. Nothing else has suffered. The arsenal here contained no great amount of ammunition. In fact, the captures of rebel property at Fayetteville were far below those at Columbia and Cheraw.

The bridge across the Cape Fear is gone. But two cannon were left by the rebels on this side, when Lieutenants H. W. Howgate and Wm. Ludlow, with a party of foragers, drove thom across. These leutemants both of Slocum's staf, struggled manfully, with washtubs full of water, to save the bridge, exhorting like four hundred miles, skirmished when occasion demanded it, and did not decline a tight at Fayetteville. General Slocum has lost but few men by sickness or otherwise, and his wing of the army is in as good condition as when it left Savanhah. The interesting part of the campaign in the Carolinas is yet to come, if we attempt to join the Army of the Fayetteville.

SISTER'S FERRY, Feb. 5, 1865. at the crisis is passed; the freshet in the river ha

sted and we are now safely over in South Carolina. Kfipatrick commenced crossing the river on Friday sternoon, and by daylight on Saturday morning he and a portion of Geary's division had struck terra firms on the soil of South Caroline. A few hours were consumed in loading their wagons at this point, when they pushed rapidly forward—Kilpatrick to raid upon the enemy's country, Geary to join the other to divisions of Williams' corps, which had two days the start of him. Hobart's brigade, of Carlin's division, crossed on Saturday, and

This morning at devilight the Fourteenth corps com-menced crossing as soon as the Fifteenth corps train, that had been on the pontoons all night, had passed out of the way. Miles' brigade of Carlin's division had the advance, followed by Buell's brigade. Then came Baird's division and a part of Morgan's, which have arrived here and gone into camp.

division and a part of Morgan's, which have arrived here and gone into camp.

A LONG CORDUROY ROAD.

These condurery roads are a great institution, the friend of the army mule and the dismonated men, as it lightens their burdens, and the horror of horses, which are compelled to carry two hundred po und bipeds over them tupon their backs. The moment a wagon train strikes one of these roads the sure footed mule is in his glory, as his load is as a feather compared with the hauling of leaded wagons in ruts and mud holes. Not so with the horse. The wagons passing over the wood renders the logs wet and slippery, and the instant a horseman touches them his animal begins to stagger like a drunken man to retain his footing upon the logs

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA BOAD,
TEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF SISTEM'S FRANKY,
BRIGHTON, Feb. 6, 1865.

The Fourth division of the Fifteenth corps and Kil patrick's supply train did not get the road clear until about ten o'clock, when Carlin's division struck tents and moved forward, Hobart's brigade in the advance, Buell's next, and Miles' bringing up the rear. The column about ten houses), distant from the ferry about five miles. The first mile we found an excellent sandy road through high level land, put down on the early maps of the State as "Pulichucola Savanna." Descending again into a swamp, we struck the much dreaded corduror, road, dry and level, brought us to the east branch of the Cypress Swamp creek, where another corduroy was enmouldering sales of ROBERTSVILLE,
which, I learn, is the preperty of Captain Roberts, of

the Engineer Department of the United States Army Not a building was saved from the flames. At Robertsville we struck the Savannah and August

Railroad, and, in obedience to the "file left" order turned towards Augusta. Half a mile out I noticed the the fence and negro shantles alone remaining undis turbed. The plantation hands were all at home, but before the column had disappeared but one or two of Lawton's blacks remained to tell the tale of devastation when the rebel lord returned to his deserted grounds.

DR. DOSTWICK'S PLANTATION.

One mile further on the column struck a large, fertile plantation, upon which were a fine two story farmhouse and a village of negro huts. The gardens and walks were of the most elegant kind, and supplied with the rarest varieties of shrubbery and flower plants, fit indeed garest varieties of shrubbery and flower plants, fit indeed for a sovereign to while away his weary hour in. The interior of the mansion exhibited a confused scene. The most elegant description of furniture was found scattered about and broken, panos and melodeous, a telegope, centre tables, costly chairs, ottomans, carpets, a flue collection of books and pictures and paintings, all scattered about in confusion and disorder. The troops, after satisfying their curiosity and helping themselves to a book or a picture from the descrited plantation, departed, and a few minutes after the grand homestead of Dr. Boatwick, together with its descrited contents, was in subes, the chimneys alone remaining to mark another mile of "country subjugated."

mile of "country subjugated."

Near Bostwick's place the advance encountered, at the beadwaters of Cypress creek, obstructions in the road, and evidences of a recent rebel cavairy encampment a little beyond. The ploneers were sent to the front, and in a few minutes the felled timber was all removed.

No cavalry scouts were encountered, although our advance was the first Union troops that had passed, the other corps having debouched to the right at Roberts-ville. At dark the column encamped near the point where the Augusta road intersects that running from Barnwell to the Savannah river, having marched about the miles during the six hours we were upon the road.

FORK AND POTATOES ONCE MORE.

To-night the men went into camp with an abundance of fresh pork, mutton, sweet potatoes and turkeys, which they had confiscated without reserve along the route. After subsisting for nearly two months on army rations of hard bread and salt meat, this foretasts of South Carogina's first fruits were devoured with great gusto, and their pouths, you may be certain, watered for more. To-morrow regularly organized foraging parties will be sent out, who will, no doubt, make a clean sweep of everything on the plantations.

LAWTONVILLE, S. C., Feb. 7, 1865 Last night, shortly after going into camp, rain began to fall in torrents, and continued without abating until daylight. General Carlin waited half an hour beyond the time appointed to move for the rain to abate; but it still poured down, and the command moved on, clear-ing the road before them of trees that had been filed across it at every point where it crossed low, swampy ground. The work of clearing out the

read was so effectual that the column was driaved but a f w momenta. The road open which we moved ran from Brighton to Orang-burg, which was select d on

but a f w mementa. The road open which we moved ran from Brithton to Orangoburg, which was selected on account of the difficulty encountered on the direct Augusta road. This road at Lawtenville interacts another road which runs a ross to the road we left at a point bigner up and beyond the noan awams setting in from the Savannah river. By taking this roads the General hoped to avoid much of the swamps and block-aded roads without going far out of his way.

The country over which we passed to day abounded in abandoned plantations, upon which an abundance of potatoes, hogs, turkeys, &c., were found by the foragers, and to-night the men are celebrating the occasion by a feast of fat things.

LAWTONYILLE

was a small town of ten or twenty buildings; but nothing remains now but the church to mark the spot. Our troops are encamped upon the ashes of the burned town. It was destroyed some days ago by our forces, who passed through it to join their corps. (Twentieth and Fifteenth). Elipatrick's cavalry also passed through it, and are now far in the advance of this wins, hunting for Wheeler's cavalry, who have not yet shown even a corporal's guard.

NO GURRILLA DEPENDATIONS

have been reported as yet. All the male citizens, with their families, have departed, and there is nobody here to bushwhack the foragers, who go out in small parties from five to eight miles on either fank. Probably the residents anticipated that South Carolina would be purged with fire and sword; hence their hurried flight. In their conclusions I must say they were not far wrong, for I do not believe there is an uninhabited building standing between here and Sister's ferry. We have marched to-day through a pouring rain fourteen miles, in a thickly settled district, and only found one occupied house.

SAVANNAH AND BARNWELL ROAD, THRHE MILES NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER, Feb. 9, 1865.

Yesterday morning, when we were in the act of break ing camp to go forward, an order came from General Davis to remain in camp until the cosps, the Second division of which was at Sister's ferry, could concen trate. We passed a very pleasant day in camp at Law tonville, on the plantation of a rebel captain named Peoples, whose residence, said to be the best in South Carolina, had been razed to the ground.

LARGE HAUL OF HORSES, ETC.
Foraging parties were sent out in all directions, but one paid so well as that of Prescott's Illinois cavalry,

Foraging parties were sent out in all directions, but none paid so well as that of Prescott's Illinois cavalry, which penetrated a dense swamp and came upon four men with five horses, twenty mulas, and, it is said, \$2,000 in gold. The property belonged to a man named Kittle, who kept bloodhounds for the capture of prisoners and negroes, and three of his neighbors, who are notorious rebels. They fired upon the foraging party, but nobody was hurt.

Baird encamped last night at Brighton, where General Davis also made his headquarters. Baird's train was sent up to Lawtonville, to be placed under the charge of Carlin's division, who moved on a road more suitable for the passage of trains than that upon which he moved near the Savannah river.

To-day we have marched nearly seventeen miles Leaving Lawtonville at seven o'elock, Carlin moved out in a northeasterly direction towards Orangeburg, and when out six miles turned to the left, in obedience to instructions from Davis, with a view of changing the course of the corps towards Augusta. This was owing to the receip by Slocum ef a despatch from Sherman that the right wing had fianked Branchville and cut the rail-read, and ordering the left wing to demonstrate towards Augusta. At three o'clock Carlin struck the Savannah and Augusta Railroad, and found that Baird had already passed. Moving upon the Augusta road a mile, he struck the road running northease to Barnwell, had filed to the right. At dark we arrived at our present encampment. Baird and Morgan are moving upon Barnwell, the tounty seat, where the corps will be concentrated, and from which point it will move on Blackville, a station on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, which the Twentieth corps reached two days ago.

McDonald's Mill, Five miles Northwest of Barnwell, Feb. 11, 1865. }
The advance of the corps arrived at Barnwell Court House late last evening, and went into camp for the night, General Baird detailing a regiment as provost guard to prevent the destruction of the place. Morgan's division, which brought up the rear, arrived

about eleven this morning.

Carlin reached town at nine A. M. and halted until one P. M., while Baird turned ever his train to Morgan, who also took charge of Carlin's, and moved towards the Charleston and Augusta Railread, on the Williston road.

Baird encamped to night three miles from White's

Pond, and two miles in advance of this point. Carlin

nas made about eighteen miles to-day, and Morgan sixteen miles. Barry during the afternoon marshed about eleven miles.

The first town of any importance that we have encountered is the county seat of Barnwell township, which contains about ene hundred houses and other buildings. It boasted the possession of a superb Court House, which was burned a few days ago, together with the only hotel in the place and several other buildings. The residences are of wood, substantially built, and very neatly ornamented with shade trees and evergreens. Many of the citizens remained, and were not molested by the troops, who, however, deprived them of their winter's provisions and such other things as they were in need of.

SUFFRASUNDARG OF PREVIOUS.

The country through which we have travelled the last two days was rich in pork, bacon, vegetables, corn and forage of all kinds, and to-night the men came into camp with provisions sufficient to last them a week. The people to-day have realized what war is for the first time; and while some saw their subsistence walking off on the shoulders of the foragers without murmuring, others piteously implored the men to leave them a sufficiency for their immediate wants. Since we have left the line of the Savannah river and struck into the interior we have found most of the families at home, and in all such cases their houses were saved frum destruction.

Intelligence reached us to-night that Kilpatrick's cavalry, which had struck the Charleston and Augusta Raliroad, torn up several miles, and moved on fifteen miles towards Augusta, had met the enemy in force, and had been skirmishing all day. We have heard cannon-

miles towards Augusta, had met the enemy in force, and had been skirmishing all day. We have heard cannon-ading all day in that direction, and there is little doubt that General Kilpatrick has a strong force confronting

THE FORCE IN OUR PRONT. It has been pretty accurately ascertained that Wheeler's cavalry is the only force in the breastworks confronting Kilpatrick; but a part of Hood's old army, all
scouts agree, are at and near Augusta, under command
of Hill and Joe Johnston, and another force of about fiteen thousand confronting our right wing near Branch
ville. Lee is reported to be here, exercising a genera
supervision over matters; and I am inclined to believe
the reports, as the source from which they are derive
entitles them to credence.

AUGUSTA AND CHARLOTTE RAHROAD, Feb. 12, 1865. THE CHARLOTTS AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CUT.

The column moved at daylight this morning, Baird is the advance, Carlin following, and Morgan, on a road to the right, bringing up the rear. Three miles from camp the roads forked, the left running to Windsor station and the right to White's Pond station. Baird took the lef and Carlin the right, both striking the railroad at the same hour-about twelve o'clock-which we found dready cut by Kilpatrick at Windsor and this place, when he had also burned the depots and all the unoccupied buildings in their vicinity. The entire afternoon was spent in burning the railroad from this place to John ston's station, some six miles. At night Baird encamped at Windsor, Carlin at this place, and Morgan at Willis-ton, four miles nearer Branchville.

Riding to the front of Baird's column this morning Riding to the front of Baird's column this morning I noticed some men engaged in burying a dead robel, and on inquiry of the men I learned that the foraging and detail parties who were in advance encountered at the forks of the road a man dressed as a Union staff captain who ordered them to turn to the left, as the road in front was impassable. The fact that he was on foot, and other circumstances led the men to believe him to be a spy, and they informed him that they would be compelled to arrest him. The protended captain instantly started to run, when a bullet through the head killed him almost instantly. On stripping him they found beneath the Union uniform a full suit of rebel uniform, with a first licutenant's bars upon his coat collar. He was buried by the road side in his rebel uniform.

EDISTO RIVER AND COLUMBIA ROAD, SIXTERS MILES PRON COLUMBIA, Feb. 14, 1886.

Yesterday morning we got an early start, and, movin through a fine neighborhood, arrived at the South Edistorive at noon, where we found, at Davis' bridge, General forgan's division, in charge of the corps trains. Givin over the train to Carlin, Morgan crossed, and moved up to where he struck the road leading to Columbia, the capital of the Palmetto State, and well known to th public as the prison den for the confinement and starva-tion of Union officers. Taking this road, he moved until lark, when he encamped.

Spencer's brigade of Kilpatrick's cavalry crossed next, and under cover of night moved out on Morgan's left

and under cover of hight mosts, and made a night march of seven miles, following Morgan.

Baird, to whom Carlin turned over the trains, crossed the same night, and encamped a little in Carlin's reag.

Zion Chunch Ferry, Seven Miles prom Column a, Saluda River, Feb. 16, 1865. Yesterday morning the column moved at day light, o the road leading to Lexington, the county seat of Lexing ton district. We found several fine roads. Consequently

the divisions moved on parallels, with the cavalry on the left flank. At ten o'clock the command reached Clark's Mills Post office, where our flanks were

of one hundred and fifty bushwhacker, s, under a leade named Huckiesby, and were repulser, by the foragers.

A few minutes later General Car, in was moving along in advance of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Major M H. Locher commanding, wher, a number of mountee men, considerably demorally ed, who, as they rushes wildly past the advance, py orted to General Carlin, the regiment of carsing and the second control of the second control of the second control of the second carsing second control of the second carsing second carsi in Locare commanding, wher, a number of mounted men, considerably demorally ad, who, as they reashed wildly past the advance, reprorted to deneral Carlin, "A regiment of cavalry are of arging down upon you." I happened to be by the "General's side at the moment, and, turning my eyes to the Seventy ninth, I found that the Major, comprehensing the situation, had ordered the old Pennsylvania Your erans into line before the General

ployed. Colonel M les three forward his brigade was a sold front, and they posted on in search of Wheeler. But he didn't come; this time he found there was none-

pioced. Colonel M less throw forward his brigate with a bold front, and they pushed on in search of Wheeler. But he didn't come; this time he found there was acceptable to the didn't come; this time he found there was acceptable to the format of the restanct. As lies brigate for and and resumed the march for about half a mile, the Sevent, and he straisbing with the cavalry. Arriving at a small stream four miles from Lexington, it was reported to the General that a brigade of cavalry was forming on the edge of the field for a charge. Miles again formed line of hattle and awaited the coming of the enemy. Not showing himself, the brigade rushed forward, with skirmishers deployed, but passed the woods where the cavalry had formed, and found them not; still they pushed on through a few minutes later through dense thickets, by right of companies, for three or four miles, without exchanging a shot. At last mounted men were seen moving is the woods beyond, and away went the brigade for them: This time the "enemy" did not retreat. Still on the brigade pushed, and just as the skirmishers were propared to give them a leaden billet deux, they espied the white staff of the Twentieth corps. A few minutes later they had surrounded the supposed onemy, who proved to be a mounted party of foragers whe had come in on our front after Wheeler retreated.

A HALE IN CONSECTION WITH THE TWENTERY ARMY CORPS.

Two miles from Lexington the advance instead and opened communication with the Twentieth corps, on a road one mile to the right. This was at two o'clock. At five the bugle sounded the advance, and Carin's division moved into town, where they arrived at seven, to find it occupied by General Barnum anded as provost guard; and maintained excellent order in the place, and protected it from destruction.

MOVING ON THE CAPITAL.

This morning Morgan's and Baird's divisions arrived in town at an early hour, and haided until Barnum had moved out, when Hobert's brigade, of the Twentieth corps, and Carlin soon after followed.

The Fourteenth

Spring Hill, Lexington District, Feb. 17, 1866.

nerond THE SABUDA.

Leaving Hart's ferry, on the Saluda, at daylight this morning, Carlin and Morgan arrived at this point to-day at two P. M., and encamped, having marched about four teen miles through fearfully muddy roads, in a claye, soil that does not quickly dry after a rain. The soil be-tween the Edisto and the Saluda is sandy, and never are the roads seriously affected by rains. The moment we crossed the Saluda we struck the red clay, which has caused more than one mule driver to damn South Caro-lina roads forever.

Spring Hill, Lexington District,
Three Miles Southwist of Frequest's Frry,
Broad River, Feb. 18, 1865.

Carlin has been lying still at this place all day, await

ferry, where the corps crossed to the north side of th

Morgan arrived at the ferry last night, and during the might threw across his division in pontoon boats. Baird, who had charge of the corps trains, to-day moved up from the Saluda, and to-night will cross his division and train if the pontoniers get the bridge down in time.

SPENCER'S CAYALIN RECONSORANCE.

Colonel Spencer's brigade, of Kilpatrick's cavalry, moved out this afternoon to within a mile of the bridge, and formed line of battle. Colonel Spencer reports Cheatham's corps now moving on his flank in the direction of the railway bridge. This is Cheatham's only chance of crossing, as he has no pontoon train with him. What his object is no one knows; but he is probably endeavoring to form a junction with Beauregard's forces below.

ACROSS BROAD RIVER. Yesterday morning the rear of Morgan's and Baird's divisions crossed Broad river at Freshley's ferry, and were followed at ten A. M. by Carlin, who was relieved at Spring Hill by Ward's division, of the Twentieth army corps. The Broad river is broad and shallow, and very easily pontooned, as the current is not rapid and the ap-preaches from the banks are all that could be wished.

The left wing finished crossing Little riverlast evening and this morning Williams' and Davis' corps moved upon Winnsboro, the county seat of Fairfield district—the for

Carlin and Geory had the advance of the corps.

About eleven o'clock Carlin's and Geary's advance guards ran together a few yards from town, when Gen. Geary, by order of General Slocum, asumed command, and placed guards upon every house to prevent pillaging and incendiary fires. Generals Geary and Carlin were met by a deputation of citizens, who saked that private property be protected.

ROCKY MOUNT, CATAWRA RIVER,

Yesterday our march was a little varied from what it has been for some time. Marching on the road parallel corps, wagons and pack mules parked, and a general as-sault made upon the railroad, six miles of which was torn

auit made upon the railroad, six miles of which was torn up and burned by Davis' corps, completing its utter destruction from Columbia to Blackstock, a distance of fifty-four/miles.

Halting for the night near Blackstock, the divisions ensamped in close proximity, and at daylight turned to the right in a northeasterly direction, with a view of joining the right wing at the crossing of the Catawba river, which Howard passed yesterday and Williams (Twentieth corps) last night and to-day.

ROCKY MOUNT, S. C., KINGSBURY FERRY, Feb. 27, 1865.

FONTOON BOATS SWEPT AWAY.

We have been lying here on the south side of the ferry for three days. On the 23d Morgan's division crossed the pontoon during a heavy rain, that fearfully swelled the river, and the same night twelve pontoon coats were carried away. There was a pretty state of things-Baird's and Carlin's divisions on the south side of the angry river, and the rest of the army on th other, moving on, and no more pontoons to cross! The right wing (Moward's) had just crossed eight miles below, at Play's ferry, and had moved on one day's march. The flood has somewhat subsided, and it is believed we will

eross to-morrow.

MUES' RRIGADS ATTACKED.

This morning a large number of mounted foragers were out for footder for the stock in the direction of our old camp. They had not been out long when about five hundred of Butler's rebel cavalry brigade, left on this side of the river, swooped down upon them, capturing some and stampeding the rest.

HANGING ROCK, LANCASTER DISTRICT, S. C., }

Testerday morning the rain somewhat subsided, a shortly after one o'clock in the morning Baird com menced crossing the Catawba. By daylight his division crossing the trains until two P. M., when Carlin's divi-sion took the pontoons. THE REBELS ATTACK THE REAR GUARD

The train and troops moved all safely over at sundown, and the pontoons were removed under cover of details from Buell's brigade. While the boats were being lifted about one hundred rebel cavairy attacked the Sixtyninth Ohio, who were out as skirmishers, and who held them in check until the work was accomplished, when a few shells were thrown into the enemy from battery C. First lilinois artillery, posted on the northern bank, and the enemy disappeared. The pontoonists worked all night getting their loaded wagons up the bank, and by daylight all was ready for a forward movement. To day the column moved at daylight, Morgan in advance, Baird, Carter and Carlin in the rear. The first eight miles of road were a continuous corduroy, built by Morgan and the Twentieth corps which had preceded him. After this we struck the sandy soil, and the trains moved along without difficulty. About fifteen miles were made by the divisions. The train and troops moved all safely over at sundown

LANCASTER DISTRICT, March 2, 1865. CROSSING OF HANGING ROCK CREEK.

The troops moved at the usual hour this morning, bu

the crossing of Hanging Pack creek was so bad that the trains did not get over until noon. Nevertheless twelve miles were made to-day. The rain that has constantly poured down for nine days ceased to-night, and as the soil is sandy we have very passable roads before us.

CHESTERFIELD DISTRICT, March 3, 1865. The command has made a fine march to-day, Morga covering [twenty-six miles and Baird and Carlin about ourteen each. To-night Morgan is near Chesterfle Court House. The reads, as far as the line of Lancaster and Chesterfield, were very bad; but after crossing Lynch's creek we struck sandy soil and found excellent reads.

TROMPSON'S CREEK, NEAR STATE LINE, S. C., March 4, 1805.

HARD MARCHING. To-day has been one of the hardest upon the men an mimals we have yet experienced. We moved at the usual hour over the worst road I have ever seen, and at Thompson's creek encamped at eleven P. M., after pulling out of the mud the whole division trains, which stuck fast and baffled all the attempts of the mules to extricate them. Our advance to-night is in North Carolina, near Sneedsbore.

NEAR ROCKINGHAM, N. C., March 7, 1865. On the 5th the whole wing encamped at Sneedsboro, and Kilpatrick's cavalry also. General Buell's pontoot brigade the same evening commenced throwing the pontoons after the Thirteenth Michigan had crossed river, and it was believed that the cavalry could com-

mence crossing at mid-ight. Kilpatrick accordingly marched bis command to the river and awaited the marched bis command to the river and awaited the manched bis command to the river and awaited the ing the acack of the earned of the command to the first and the four yet completed; and what made the mater were was that Chrim had be nordered to cover at divingle, after to cavairy, but, by some effect of awaited the part of awaited the year of awaited the part of awaited the was not in killed, would d and prisoners was thirty one. Lieutena Go or captured, the following afternoon, by some effect of awaited to the manched to day. There are about two miles of selegraph possition was at once manifest. His whole a vision stacked arms upon the low, wet is shown, where it may for hours. Noon arrived, darkness followed, and no expectations of the bridge "firehead" Kilpatrick at once crossed, and in his rear, at midnight, Carlin followed, Hobart's brigged leading. The two brigades encounted two miles in from the river, and the tired officers concerning the capture and murier of the command to the river and the prisoners was thirty one. Lieutena Go or captured, the following afternoon, the waster of a sunknown. The capture about two miles of telegraph poles and wire down this side of little Falls. The extent of the damage east of client the many murier for the command to many was at once manifest. His whole a vision stacked arms upon the low, wet is shown the intervent of the damage cast of client the river and but two miles from the river.

The command to the intervent and the list of the damage cast of the fires were part out, and no get can be turnished to does to com. The loot of the content of the trive and the following afternoon, the fires were part out, and no get to com. The loot of the content of the waster and to com. The loot bridge arms upon the river and the following afternoon.

The command to the prisoner was thirty one. Lieutena Company, was carried away about one or clock. Little Falls to kainoad. The wast

reads through this turpentine and rosin forest beyond our expectations. The train moved along on the double quick, and before we halted for dinner thirteen miles had been made through a heavy rain that poured down upon us in torrents.

Yesterday and to-day we have found the sandy roads of North Carolina covered with miniature rivulets, from the torrents of rain that have fallen steadily during the the torrents of rain that have fallen steadily during the whole time, drenching the troops to the skin and leaving not a dry thread in their garments. Yesterday eighteen miles were easily made, Baird taking the advance, and encamped twenty-one miles from the city. To-day the column moved up, the advance to the ten mile post, where we encamped to swait the arrival up of the Twentieth corps on our right, when an advance will be made our Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 11, 1865.

another city to inscribe upon the banners of Sher-man's victorious army. Fayetteville is ours. And this without a fight. The price we paid for it was a few rounds of ammunition and the lives of nine reckless men, foragers, who entered the town early in the morning, were captured, shot in detail and their bodies thrown out upon the street as a terror to all who should come after.

thrown out upon the street as a terror to all who should come after.

A ROLD FUSH FOR THE CITY.

Baird last night was encamped ten miles from the city on the plank road, Carlin fifteen miles and Morgan seventeen miles. Baird got an early start, before the first glance of the sun was on the road, pushing rapidly for the city. General Slocum and staff joined the General's column eight-miles out, and at the seven mile post the sharp report of the muskets announced that the enemy was in froat.

SKIRATHHING COMMENCED

Immediately between the enemy and a company of the Seventy-fifth Indians, which was the advance guard, and the rebels were driven back to a small creek six miles from town, where they had cut the bridge away and erected a barricade across the road, the fire from which covered the men who attempted to repair it.

Baird promptly deployed several companies of skirmishers, and formed Davis' brigade in line of battle within supporting distance. A few shots from the skirmishers cleaned out the barricade, and a moment later it was in our possession.

Thirty minutes' delay was caused in repairing the bridge for the crossing of horses; meanwhile the skirmishers had pushed on up and over the hill, and beyond

Thirty minutes' delay was caused in repairing the bridge for the crossing of horses; meanwhile the skirminhers had pushed on up and over the hill, and beyond the ground that still smoked the unfinished breakfasts of 'Johnny Reb.' Crossing my horse among the first staff officers, I joined several of General Slocoum's staff, and we rode forward to the skirminh line expecting momentarily to witness a gray made of life swooping down upon the thin skirmish line to crush it into dust. None of the party in whose company I was seemed inclined to 'turn out,' in compliance with the General's invitation; but, on the contrary, spurred their horses to gallop, and were soon two hundred yards in advance of the akirmish line, eager to have the start of the mounted men in entering the town. Four miles from the town the firing had entirely ceased, and not a robel could be seen. At the moment when we were tightening our reins and adjusting ourselves in the addle for a charge into town, three mounted bummers in our advance wheeled their horses and came riding back. Instantly we turned our eyes to the front, and a gray battle line appeared across the road, their colors flaunting in the breeze and bayoness fixed, ready to guard the door to Fayetteville and Goldabore.

nets fixed, ready to guard the door to Fayettaville and Goldsbore.

Fof a moment we all sat speechless within halling distance of the gray mass of steel and muscle, when they began to move slowly down upon us.

The movement was so strange and mysterious that I instantly recalled the tragedy on the 20th of June last, at Peach Tree creek, when Hood suddenly launched his columns of steel upon our unsuspecting troops as they hurried forward for the prize of Atlanta, to find many of them a soldier's grave and a gory winding sheet. I was, however, fortunately, deceived in my conclusions. A yell from our line of skirmishers, which had come up, soon dispelled the battle line that confronted them. We saw them no more.

THE CAVALRY.

Mr. E. D. Westfall's Despatch.

On the 28th day of January, from the banks of the Little Ogeochee river, Kilpatrick moved to the main Savannah and Louisville road, going into camp, after a march of twelve miles. On the morning of the 29th he noved on the Springfield and Sister's Ferry road, going into camp about four miles from the ferry, and remained in camp at this point until the 3d of February, when the pontoon bridge, which had been very difficult to lay, was completed. Nothing of the enemy was seen until the cavalry struck the Little Hatchie river, near Barnwell. The stream being very swampy, a small force of the ene my held them in check about three-quarters of an hour. That night, the 6th inst., they reached Barnwell Court

The next morning Kilpatrick moved for Blackwell, on the line of the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, and met a small force of the enemy's cavalry; but found no difficulty in driving them through and beyond the town. Here the command destroyed about two miles of the

In the meantime our infantry had struck the rail road toward Charleston; and while engaged in destroying the same the cavalry moved towards Augusta, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of our infantry, and hold at that point whatever force the enemy might have. By this move they were, as desired, completely deceived as to the intentions of General Shorman, and a concentration of their army prevented. From the best information derived from persons and

scouts General Kilpatrick learned that General Wheeler, with his corps of cavalry, and Cheatham, with a corps of infantry, were cut off from the main rebel army at Branehville, having been deceived by our movements toward Augusta He continued to march up the railroad through Willis-ton and Windsor to Johnston's station. Colonel Spencer, with the Third brigade, having the advance, met a force of the enemy, composed of six regiments, which he attacked and completely routed, capturing three battle flags. The rebels were under command of General Hagan. The road for miles was strewn with guns, sabres blankets, &c., abandoned by the enemy in their flight.
The pursuit continued for about nine miles, but only a
few men were captured and a few wounded. Four were
found dead on the field. Altogether it was a very brilliant affair and reflects great credit upon Golonel Spencer On the morning of the 11th instant the Second-brigade

inder General Atkins, moved out of camp towards Aikes for the purpose of developing what force of the enemy was in his front, it being supposed that the enemy ha discovered our real intentions and was moving toward the South Ediato, with the intention of cressing Arriving before Aiken, General Askins found small force of the enemy's cavalry on picket, which gave but slight resistance. Feeling, how that it might be a movement on the part of the enemy to draw us into a snare, two regiments were deployed—the Ninety-second Illinois mounted infantry on the right and Ninth Michigan cavalry on the Intarry on the Boouts, under Captain Northrop and Lieutenant Griffin, moved down the road, followed by the General and staff. We had nearly reached the centre Lieutenant Griffin, moved down the road, followed by the General and staff. We had nearly reached the centre of the town, skirmishing quite briskly, giving occasionally a few shots from a section of artillery of Beebse' battery (Tenth Wisconsin), when the enemy charged in force. They were met with stubborn resistance by the Ninety-second Illinois; but, owing to their far superior numbers, they flushly were compelled to return. At about the same time they charged again, going entirely through the Ninety-second, and dashed on toward the second line of defence. At this point they were repulsed, and held in check until the remainder of the command was drawn in, preparatory to falling back, it being evident that Wheeler's entire command was opposed to us.

The brigade related to Johnston's state of the brigade related to Johnston's state of the water feet in this vicinity is three feet instruct than the state of the water feet instruct them.

Large quantities of ice have lodged on the flats below the city and the docks and piets are submerged to the depth, of eight or ton feet. The Mohawk has also overflowed its banks, and the Central Railroad tracks at certain points are under water three or four feet. No trains have started for the West to-day, and but one has arrived. The heaviest damage is reported to have occurred at Fonda, where the bridges and to-leaguagh wires were washed away. A few miles below the city and mohal color mothers can bettle one, the first order of four feet. New York, and 20 High Heity and Offices 45 Department of the city, and the river has swollen uphil the docks and piet of the feet. The Mohawk has also overflowed its banks, and the Central Railroad tracks at certain points are under water three or four feet. No trains have started for the West to-day, and but one has arrived. The heaviest damage is reported to have occurred at Fonda, where the bridges and to-depth with the feet and the feet of the west to-day, and but one has a rived to the west to-day. The Great German Healf and but one f

marched his command to the five and awaited the moment to cross. Minight of the 6th and day light to the 6th and the bridge to yet completed; and what made the mark where we was been informed of the conception of the bridge. Not at day light moved down expecting to cross at one. Nee the position was at once manifes. His whole distinction stacked arms upon the low, wet is them, where it is formed of the mone competion of the bridge. No at day light moved down expecting to cross at one. Nee the position was at once manifes. His whole distinction stacked arms upon the low, wet is them, where it is formed the tree, and the tired officers and men looked in vain for the arrived ower loading. The two brigades encamped two miles in from the river, and the tired officers and men looked in vain for the arrived ower to day we refreshed our storachs and resumed the march. While the position on the left centre, recamed the march. While the position on the left centre, recamed the march of the murder of our men by Wheeler. This answers a great our tentre for some on the right of Rockingham, encamped the centre, recamed the advance upon fayettefule.

PORAGEN'S CAPTURE ROCKINGHAM.

Kilpatrick started carly this morning for Rockingham, where a prebel brigade of five hundred men were encamped; but he failed of get alphad of the mounted foregars of the fundred men were encamped; but he failed of get alphad of the mounted foregars of the fundred men were encamped; but he failed of get alphad of the mounted foregars of the fundred men were encamped; but he failed of get alphad of the mounted foregars of the fundred men were encamped; but he failed of get alphad of the mounted foregars of the fundred men were encamped; but he failed of get alphad of the fundred men were encamped; but he failed of get alphad of the fundred men were encamped; but he failed of get alphad of the fundred men were encamped; but he failed of get alphad of the fundred men were encamped; but he failed of get alphad of the fundred men were encamped; but he fa

mand.

Owing to the existency bad condition of the roads the command did not move until about noon. General Atkins, on the right, while preparing, was attacked by the enemy in considerable force. The attack spread to the First brigade, Colonei Jordon, and for a time it was hardly known what was the real intention of the enemy. It turned out, however, it was but a mere feint or feeling of our lines, in order to secertain Kilpatrick's true position. They finally drew off without making any further demonstrations.

It turned out, however, it was but a mere feint or feeling of our lines, in order to ascertain Kilpatrick's true position. They finally drew off without making any further demonstrations.

THE CAYALRY BATTES NEAR FAYSTEVILLE.

Nothing of importance occurred from this point save the grand advance of our army upon Fayetteville, in which occurred one of the most stubbornly contested divarity battles of the war, and in which less than two brigades of our cavairy held and finally drove from their camp in confusion Wade Hampton's entire cavairy corps. It was discovered, on the morning of the 9th inst., that Hardee was making forced marches to reach Fayetteville in advance of the infantry of Sherman. Gen. Kilpatrick at once put his column in motion to strike Hardee in flank, or intercept Wade Hampton, who was following in the rear with his cavairy. Gen. Kilpatrick reached Coloman's Grove just after Hardee's rear had passed. Hampton was a few hours behind.

Our cavairy had not all come up, owing to the bad state of the road; Colonel Spencer's brigade, and Colonel Way's command, were at once placed in position and waited the attack of the rebel cavairy. Just before daybreak on the morning of the 16th inst., and before the brigades of General Atkins and Colonel Jordon had arrived, Hampton came in front of Kilpatrick's position and massed his troops, consisting of three divisions, under Hume, Allen and Butter. The attack was made in three columns, Wheeler led the right, Hampton the contre, and Butter the left, and was perfectly irresistible. Kilpatrick's first line, under Lieutenant Colonel Way, was actually ridden over; headquarters and artillery captured, and at one time, the entire camp, including the entire staff, and Colonel Spencer, commanding the Third brigade, were in the enemy's possession. But General Kilpatrick's former headquarters and artillery captured from the enemy, footed out in the possence of Friend and fee. At this sight the men ment, to plunder. This was failing back on foot, stubbornly disputing ever

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Sufferings of the People of Col-

umbia.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 15.]

A paragraph in the Augusta papers of the 28th ult.
nakes the following appeal in behalf of the Columbia

people:—
The evidence of the terrible diabelism perpetrated by the Yankees in Columbia continues to accumulate. The cries of ten thousand hungry, starving and homeless women and children appeal to the sympathies and benevolence of our people. The horrors that attended the destruction of Atlanta were ton-fold repeated at Columbia. There are no horses, wagons, or any means of conveyance by which the people can leave the city and go where subsistence and shelter can be had. Unusually heavy rains condition that the sufferers cannot walk away from the desolated place. The people abroad should promptly

desolated place. The people abroad should promptly send off their bounty to the Mayor of this city and relieve the awful distress of their afflicted people. Every effort is being made here to supply the wants of the sufferers and victims of Sherman's accursed cruelty.

Annexed is a letter from the Mayor of Columbia:—
RUINS OF COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 22, 1865.

TO THE PROPLE OF APACGYA.—
FELLOW CITHERNS—The threat of the cruel and hellish enemy, to wipe out South Carolina, has been fully commenced in Columbia. Two-thirds of our city is in ashest Every horse and mule and many negroes, all—yee, all—clothing and provisions, have been carried off or destroyed. Sherman asys the rebellion must be put down by starvation. Thousands of our people are verging on it now. We appeal to you, our neighbors, to help our homeless women and children. Sherman told us if our people wanted to move west of Broad river they would not be disturbed further. He has gone cast seeking to destroy. For miles around us the plantations have been swept of everything. Our only outlet now is west of Broad river, as the armies are north and east and south of us. For thirty miles is a wildernees. We are homeless, and threatened with starvation. But, thank God, the spirit of our people, though in fetters, is proud, and confident that God will not allow the cause of truth, justice and humanity to be sacrificed to unprincipled disbolism.

SPRING FLOODS AND FRESHETS.

Rise in the Susquehanna River and Its Regions-Oil City Submerged, &c. PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1866

interior of the State. We hear that the Susquehanns river and all its tributaries are extraordinarily high, and

river and all its tributaries are extraordinarily high, and below Middletown the railroad is washed away. In the oil regions there has also been great floods. Oil City has been submerged, and great quantities of oil in barrels swept away.

A despatch to the Press from Harrisburg says:—The Susquehanna river is now the scene of a great and destructive freshet. Three bridges up the stream are reported to have been carried away and to be coming down this way. A number of families who reside on the islands in front of this city have been forced to leave their homes. The water is so deep in the river that the Harrisburg water works cannot reach the tanks fronting on the river. The damage to property is very great. No lives have been lost as far as is known. This is the greatest rise in the river since 1847. The water was beating against the timber of Cumberiand Valley Railroad bridge, which is usually fifteen feet above the level of the river. Various household effects, even houses, have been floating down the stream all day.

Freshet on the Delaware.

The Delaware river is over twenty-six feet above low water mark and still rising. But little damage has been done above this point as yet. There is about twen ty-two feet rise in the Lebigh river. It is reported that the canals have been materially damaged, but we hrave no reliable report as yet.

no reliable report as yet.

We are having the greatest flood ever known in this region. The bridge at Oil City and the Frencia creek bridge at Franklin are swept away. Miles of the railroad track are gone, and the telegraph lines on Oil creek are washed away. Houses, tanks and barre h, full and campty, cover the river. The loss is estimated by the million. The river is still rising.

Floods at Albany, Utien, Rochester, &c ALBANY, March 17, 1865.

Large quantities of ice have lodged on the flats belo

yesterday.

At the rock the water is still rising. The railroad bridge has been and now is in danger; but unless the water rises mere it will be safe.

To day the body of an unknown woman was found floating in Exchange street, having been washed down the river.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Newspaper and Best Family Literary Journal in the Country. The WEEKLY HERALD, for the present week, will be on sale at sine o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Its contents will embrace the new Internal Revenue

law, alphabetically arranged; full particulars of Gene Sheridan's important operations, where he went to and what he accomplished, accompanied by a map showing his route; details of the battler and victories before Kinston, N. C., resulting in the retreat of Bragg, and the occupation of Klaston by General Schofield's forces; some particulars of General Scherman's triumphant march. through the Carolinas; the latest despatches fro army in front of Richmond; and reports of the move country; late and interesting news from Europe, Centra America, Mexico, Caba, the West Indies, &c.; Edi torials on the leading topics of the day; Poetry; the very interesting story of "Janetta;" Facettas Literary, Artistic and Scientific Intelligence; Musical and Theatrical Review for the week; Varieties; Interesting Reading for Farmers and Agriculturists; Valuable Review of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, Cattle, Horse and Family Markets, and

Terms—One copy, one year, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$25. Single copies, in wrappers, five cents each. A limited number of advertise ments will be inserted in the Wassely Harald.

The Gem of the Toiler, the World says, is Sorodon. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives to the breath a fragrant odor, extinguishing the ill humors which usually live from a bad and neglected set of teeth. Sorodon is so convenient, and produces a sensition at once so delightful, that it makes it a pleasure to use it. Sold by all druggists.

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A.—S. W. Bradley's Duplex, Elliptic (or DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Spring, but will preserve their PEFFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE as LONG as any other Skirt made. They are not EQUALLED in Eleganoc, Basticity, Durability, Comfort or Economy.

A .- White's Patent Lever Truss Cure upture; new principle; no pressure on the back. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

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My infinite variety."

Thus oried the magnificent Cleopatra, when many youngobeaution were already weeping over their departing charmaHad she found the fabled fountain of youth Dr. Drake
seems to have found it, for his celebrated PLANTATION
BITTERS restore the aged, make the young more beautiful
strangthen the weak, protect the strong, build up the feeble,
Yor Dyspepsia, Languer, Heartburn, Ennut, Lack of Vigor,
and all silments arising from a derangement of the Stomach,
PLANTATION BITTERS are the true antidote and curaThey cure disease and promotes.

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Attention Ladies.
The great English remedy. Sir JAMES CLARK'S Female Pills, prepared from the precription of Sir J. Clark, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, Frice \$1 a bottlet. Soid by all drugglets. Pamphotes, with full particulars, west free to any address.

Troordinant street, New York, sole United States agent.

A Silent Sewing Machine— WILLOX & GIBBS'. No. 503 Broadw "All's Well that Ends Well;" and if you would be well and keep well, invigorate the stomach and tone and regulate the liver and bowels with HOSTET-TER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you escape the all-ments of this inclement season, and look back in the spring well pleased to have avoided by so simple a means the many perils of the winter season.

A .- Talk to a Pretty Girl of Brandy, and you'll find she doesn't care for it; but just mention PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUN to her, and you'll find that she has set her heart upon the bottle.

A "White's Patent Lever Truss" Cures rupture radically. No pressure on the back.
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Chevaller's Life for the Hair Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean. Stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, 1,128 Broadway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

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Dyspepsia Tablets.—Welling's Dyspep-sta Tablets, for Indigestion and Heartburn. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists. Wholesale, 571 Broadway. Gemin, 513 Broadway, will exhibit his Spring Styles, Thursday, March 16. Ladles', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boy's and Infants' Trimmed and Untrimmed, wholesale and retail.

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A certain cure for coughs, cokie, influenzs, hoarseness, difficult breathing and all affections of the throat, bronching tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Morehound steakes all irritation. The Tar of Haim of Glead penetrates, cleaness and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. 50 cease per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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